NUMB. 1505

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16. 1740.

SO great is the Force of Truth, and so strong sometimes the Rays of superior Virtue, that even its Enemies are forced to acknowledge it, and are compell'd, how much soever against their Wills, to join in affording it due Praise. This I take to be the Case of certain Writers amongst us with Respect to CARDINAL DE FLEURY. Some Months ago, I remember, the Author of the *Common Sense* laid by his usual Stile, in order to make a becoming *Panegyrick* on his *Eminency*. Much about the same Time Mr. *D'Avenes* expressed himself very copiously upon the same Subject, which he has very lately resumed; and tho' the *Cardinal* is a *Prime Minister*, hath treated him with Abundance of Decency and good Manners. In most of the Occasional Papers and Pamphlets, which have handed the Sentiments of the Malecontents for some Years past to the Publick, this Subject hath seldom or never been forgot, but the Happiness of *France*, in a wise, able, and moderate Minister, hath been as strongly and as earnestly set forth as the Weakness, Ill Conduct, and Insufficiency of those at the Helm in *Britain*. This is so notorious, that I need not enter into any Proofs of the Truth of what I say: I am indeed no Lover of Quotations, and here I am sure they may well be spared, since every Peruser of Political Papers in *England*, must admit the Truth of what I have advanced, and acknowledge that except in one Paper the Encomiums on the Cardinal have been strain'd as high, as ever Satire was carried against Somebody else. Probably with a View to set the Characters in Contrast, and to intimate how different a Situation this *Island* might have been in, if she had been as lucky as *France* in this Particular.

Whatever others may ascribe this to, I make no Ceremony of owning, that I believe these Gentlemen speak their Sentiments truly in what they say of this great Man; nor can I figure to myself any Cause, why they should deliver themselves in this Manner, if they were not persuaded of the Truth of what they say. They are certainly far enough from having too *great a Complaisance* for the *French Nation*; they are by no means prone to flatter Prime Ministers, neither have they any Motive which can bias them in favour of this Minister in Particular. In this therefore they have suffered themselves to be influenced by Facts, and to speak of Things just as they appear. Had the *Cardinal* been farther off, had the *King* his *Master* no *Concerns* with our SOVEREIGN; were not the Consequences of such Commendations too evident, he would long ago have been raised to the Skies by these People, and their Compliments would have run now in a more exaggerated Stile than they do. But inasmuch as the meanest of their Readers cannot be entirely ignorant of the *Cardinal's* Merit, as he has more than once concurr'd in Sentiment with some other Ministers now living; and as too explicit a Declaration with respect to several Points of his Behaviour might be inconsistent with Doctrines heretofore advanced, our Panegyrists have not hitherto done their utmost; nor, if I can judge any Thing of their Writings, are likely to carry this Matter farther for the future than they have hitherto done. However, they have carried it far enough to shew, that when they think without Prejudice, and speak without Reserve, they do not differ quite so much from other People as they would be thought to do; as I think I shall be able fully to prove.

When they are inclined to compliment the Celebrated CARDINAL DE FLEURY, they tell us, that he keeps the *King* and *Kingdom* of *France* easy; that he *manages* Publick *Affairs* with much *Ease*, *Dexterity*, and *Address*; that since his Advancement to this High Post, all Things have been conducted with great *Justice*, *Regularity*, and *Dispatch*; that this is so evident that nobody denies it, and is attended with such happy Consequences, that every body feels its. All this is granted to be true; and it is likewise owned, that there is a great deal of *Justice* and *Honour* shewn in the fair stating and due Commendation of so *excellent* a *Disposition*. It is far from my Intention either to depreciate the Worth of this Minister, or to decry any Part of his Character, on Account of its being so happily illustrated in the Writings of our Adversaries. No, we have the same Regard to Truth that they have shewn in this Particular; and we are far from following their Steps, in opposing rashly and obstinately whatever comes from our Enemies. We can perceive that a Thing is right, even when defended by them; and, as on this Occasion, *We* shall be always ready to do them *Justice*, when it can be done any other Way than at the Expence of *Truth*, the *Praises* they bestow upon this *good old Man* are no more than what he deserves, and the Arguments they alledge in Support of the Praises they have bestowed, are such as cannot be confuted. They shew that he is a *wise* and a *good Minister*, and that as such he deserves Applause, as much as an evil, an ambitious Minister deserves Detestation. Thus far we are agreed. But to enter a little farther into his Eminency's Character.

One of the principal Merits of his *Administration* consists in his having *extirpated* by Degrees that *Spirit of Intrigue* which was heretofore the Bane of the *French Councils*. Let any Man turn over the Memoirs of the *French* Court for a hundred Years last past, let him consider the Blood that was in a Manner unavoidably shed on Account of that Briguing amongst the great *Lords* of that *Kingdom*, and the principal Favourites of their Kings, according as their several *Factions* prevail'd, and he will be fully satisfy'd, that there was an absolute Necessity for putting an End to these Things, which otherwise, at some Time or other, would have put an End to the *Government*. Or if he be not much given to Reading, let him but recollect the Disturbances which happen'd under the long Reign of *Lewis* XIV. nay, let him call to Mind what pass'd in the *Regent's* Time, and what strange Things were set on foot by the Arts of the Cardinal *de Alberoni*, with their Consequences, and he will be sure to acknowledge, that Cardinal DE FLEURY could not do his Master a more acceptable Service, or at least a more essential one, than by extinguishing these Sort of Contests. *Opposite Interests* in *Counsellors* will naturally produce *Discordancy* in *Councils*, and while Men are endeavouring to promote their own Private *Interests*, the Welfare of the *Publick* must necessarily be forgot. An Endeavour therefore to correct this Evil, tho' it may be represented by the Enemies of the Attemptor, as flowing from insatiable Ambition, is yet the utmost Effort the best Minister can make for the Service both of *Prince* and *People*. It may indeed be said, that Men differ naturally in their Sentiments about great as well as small Things, and that such a Restraint might establish Uniformity without promoting Harmony. But this is a meer Sophism. Difference in Opinion is not dangerous in Councils, it is a Difference in Interests. Men may differ about the Means of serving their Country, and yet remain good Friends and good Subjects: But they will not long continue either, if they differ about the Means of serving themselves; and therefore the Cardinal has done a great Service to his Master in putting an End to such Sort of Contentions.

His *Love of Peace* is another great Circumstance in the Cardinal's Character, a Circumstance that hath done him much Honour and his Country much Good. It is the national Defect of the *French* that they are inconstant in their Tempers, and have a natural Proneness to War, of which 'tis hard to say, whether it has been more destructive to them, or useful to their Neighbours. This was the Foible of *Lewis* XIV. who, tho' he was successful in all his Wars but the last, yet weaken'd and impoverish'd his People, impoverish'd them to such a Degree, not only in respect to their Wealth but to their Numbers, that within a small Space after the Peace at *Utrecht*, a noble Duke asserted, that in passing through the Kingdom of *France* he had rid many Miles without *meeting a Man capable of bearing Arms*. Upon his Death-bed that Monarch confessed this Error of his, looking as he justly might on such a Waste of People not only as a Fault in Politicks, but as a grievous Sin against *God*. Of this he gave the King who now reigns a Caution, couch'd in the strongest Terms; and inasmuch as he was then a very Child, this Caution must be understood as given to his Ministers. How well the Cardinal hath observ'd this Lesson! how different his Conduct hath been from that of his Predecessors *Richelieu* and *Mazarin!* and how much more it hath contributed to the Good of *France* is too well known for me to insist on. We are every day told that his Love of Peace hath made *France* truly formidable, and, which is singular, we are told this by the very People who assert, that the Love of Peace made *Britain* contemptible. A Paradox I leave them to defend, as needing all that Wit and Learning of which they boast so much.

But the main Point which the Friends of this Minister have insisted upon, especially his *English* Friends the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense*, is, the Care he has taken of the true Interests of *France*. His encouraging Trade, his keeping even the military State on a good Foot, his Desire of retrieving the Marine, of improving old Ports, and making new ones. In this they say he as a *Frenchman* acts right, and I say so too. A Minister who is indefatigable in acquiring a thorough Knowledge of his Country's Concerns, and is no less active and assiduous in taking Care of them, even where it crosses the Humour of some of his Countrymen, is truly great and truly wise. Complying with the Humour of a Prince, or servilely gratifying the Caprice of a Nation, will secure any Minister for a time, let him be ever so bad a Servant to the one or the other. This was the Maxim of Cardinal *Wolsey*, and a Maxim that stood him in good stead; he kept his Master continually embroil'd abroad, and he built fine Colleges and settled great Revenues upon them at home, by which Art he has secured Defenders, even in our Times. An upright Minister will disdain these Shifts, he will be tender of his Master's Honour, and careful of the People's Interest, and place all his Hopes of Safety and Glory in doing his Duty; nor will he ever suffer by doing this; for, whatever weak or wicked Men may suggest, while his present Power keeps Envy alive, his own good Deeds and impartial Posterity will do him Justice.

The last Particular of which I shall take notice, is, the Spirit shewn by the Cardinal in removing from *Business* Men of *restless and unquiet Tempers*, such as for the sake of shewing their Parts, or fulfilling their Purposes, would change the System of Affairs, negociate Leagues here, enter into Wars there, and exhaust the Substance of the People, and expose the very Being of the State, under a Pretence of Zeal for the Nation's Glory and a passionate Desire of giving Law to *Europe*. The Firmness the Cardinal has shewn in this respect will everlastingly do him Honour. Quick Parts, Readiness in Business, and the Power of Dispatch are most valuable Qualifications in Ministers, and the Cardinal very wisely requires these Qualities in the Men whom he employs. But when they endeavour to introduce new Schemes of Politicks, and attempt to shew the Dexterity of an enterprising Genius, at a whole Nation's Expence, it is requisite to exercise some Severity towards them, rather than suffer their Projects to take place. When such People are remov'd, those who are of the same Cast of Temper will naturally murmur; but this will never disquiet a great Minister, who cannot but know that it is impossible for a Person to have Merit enough to balance his Will to do Mischief, and who will never be brought to believe that there is either Honour or Honesty in shewing Mercy to a private Man, who has no Bowels for the Common Weal. What the Cardinal has done in this respect is consistent with the Character in others. As a wise and good Minister, he has done much for his Country; and he has done still more, by putting it out of the Power of Men of a contrary Temper to injure it by their Follies. A regular Physician will never be well pleased if he discerns his Patient to have a quacking Apothecary about him. Where Life is at Stake there is no Room for Complaisance; and sure there is much less where the Matter in Question is the Health of a Kingdom.

Let now every honest *Briton* lay his Hand upon his Heart and consider, why the *French Minister* is so generally commended, and the BRITISH MINISTER so cruelly censur'd. Let him in his own Mind compare their Characters, let him consider their Views, let him reflect on the Treatment which the *one* and the *other* hath met from our *British* Malecontents; and then let him decide, whether the Force of Truth be more conspicuous in the One, or a Spirit of Prejudice in the Other. It would have been easy for me to have sav'd him in some measure from this Trouble, by drawing a Parallel between these two GRE[illegible]

but many Reaſons deterr'd me. On the one hand, I was diffident of my own Capacity, on the other, I thought the Likeneſs ſo great that every impartial Man might diſtern it, as well as I. But the great Reaſon that hindred me was the Fear of offending that HONOURABLE PERSON, who alike diſdains the injurious Calumnies of his Enemies, and any thing that looks like Flattery from his Friends. As it is, I think I have ſaid nothing unbecoming an *Engliſhman* and a Friend to Liberty. For, with reſpect to the *French* Nation, I have always thought it unworthy to detract from their due Praiſes, more eſpecially in us, who thereby take from the Honour of our Anceſtors, who have ſo often foil'd even this wiſe and brave People, and once by conquering them had well nigh ſubdued themſelves.

R. FREEMAN.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, March 30. 'On the 29th anchor'd in this 'Port his Britannick Maj ſty's Ship the Kennington, 'Capt. Robinſon Commander, with four Merchant-'ſhips from Great Britain under his Convoy: The 'ſame Evening a Spaniſh Privateer ſail'd out of the 'Port, and ſoon after was follow'd by the Man of 'War; but we are not yet informa'd whether ſhe has 'been able to overtake the Privateer.'

At Portmahone is arriv'd the Expedition, Watſon, from Venice, 'who parted with the St. John, Capt. 'Ducket, in the Mouth of the Gulph of Venice, ha-'ving in a hard Gale of Wind loſt the Heads of his 'lower Maſts, and ſtove his Boats.'

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, April 4. On the 29th ult. arrived the William and Sarah, Williams, from New York: *April* 2. the Molly, Furlong, from Oporto: On the 3d, the St. John Baptiſt, Queſeray, from Bayonne: On the 4th, the Diligence, Phelan, from Cheraut.

Falmouth, April 10. Arrived the Agadier, Dobſon, of and for London from Santa Crux in Barbary; the Africa Galley, Vandewall, from Africa for Middleburgh; three French Fiſhing-boats from Diep a fiſhing; the Cleve and Fly, two Fireſhips, of and from London. Remains in Port the Prince Frederick and Eagle Packets. Wind E. N. E.

Plymouth, April 11. Came in the Count Harrork, Montack, of Oſtend from Seville for London; and the Welcome, Damon, of and for Southampton from Gibraltar. Wind N. E.

Dartmouth, April 11. On the 9th ſail'd the Betty, Pearne, for Newfoundland: And Yeſterday, the Joyce, Penny, and the Dolly, Teague, both of this Place for Ireland and Newfoundland. Came in Yeſterday the Nourice, Perre, of Dunkirk from Bilbao for Amſterdam; the Drake, Archer, of and for London from Gibraltar. Wind E. N. E.

Poole, April 12 Came in the Doddington, Olive, from London, and the Deſire, Roſe, from Oſtend.

Cowes, April 12. Sail'd the Diamond, White, from Chicheſter, for Corke; the John and Mary Tender, Clark, from Falmouth for Spithead. Came in the Maria, Olſon, from Norway for a Market. Wind W. N. W.

Deal, April 14. Wind N. E. Came down Yeſterday after the Poſt, the South River Merchant, Hall, for Maryland; the Britannia, Fones, for New England; the Samuel, Crockatt, for Jamaica. 'All Letters 'for theſe Ships are deliver'd.'

Graveſend, April 14. Paſs'd by the St. Paul, Kloppenburgh, from Hamburgh.

Arrived

At Plymouth, the Prince William, Burford, and the Lucitania, Burchley, from Gibraltar.

At Leith, the Providence, Campbell, from London; the Janet, Ramſay, and the Alexander, Jameſon, both from Lisbon: And in the Frith, the Scipio Man of War, Capt. Will. Campbell, and the Providence Tender, Colin Campbell.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at St. James's, the 14th of April, 1740. preſent the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Upon reading this Day at the Board, a Repreſentation from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, propoſing that the preſent Embargo ſhould be taken off: His Majeſty, taking the ſame into Conſideration, was pleaſed, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to order that the Embargo ſhould accordingly be taken off from all Merchant Ships and Veſſels whatſoever in the Ports of Great Britain and Ireland outward-bound; and that the neceſſary Orders ſhould be iſſued for that Purpoſe.

Yeſterday came on the Choice of Governors of the Bank of England, when the following were elected, viz.

Delillers Carbonnel, Eſq; Governor.
Stamp Brooksbank, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

This Day the following Gentlemen will be choſen Directors, viz.

Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt. and Ald.	Mr. John South.
Bryan Benſon, Eſq;	Sir John Thompſon, Knt. and Ald.
John Bance, Eſq;	Mr. Robert Thornton.
Mr. John Eaton Dodſworth.	Mr. Samuel Trench.
Samuel Holden, Eſq;	Mr. Mark Weyland.
Sir William Joliff.	Thomas Cooke, Eſq;
Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. Ald. and Sheriff.	William Fawkener, Eſq;
Mr Benjamin Longuet.	James Gaultier, Eſq;
Mr. Benjamin Mee.	Mr. William Hunt.
Charles Palmer, Eſq;	Henry Neale, Eſq;
Moſes Raper, Eſq;	Charles Savage, Eſq;
	James Spilman, Eſq;
	Alexander Sheaſe, Eſq;

This Day the following Gentlemen will be choſen into the Direction of the Eaſt-India Company.

Dodding Braddyll, Eſq;	Alexander Hume, Eſq;
Sir William Billers, Knt. and Ald.	Samuel Hyde, Eſq;
* Stephen Biſſe, Eſq;	Henry Laſcelles, Eſq;
* Richard Blount, Eſq;	Baltzar Lyell, Eſq;
* Chriſtopher Burrow, Eſq;	Matthew Martin, Eſq;
Mr Richard Chauncy.	Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, jun.
Roger Drake, Eſq;	Jones Raymond, Eſq;
* John Emmerſon, Eſq;	William Rider, Eſq;
Samuel Feake, Eſq;	Sir William Rous, Knt. and Ald.
Peter Godfrey, Eſq;	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Salter, Kt. Lord Mayor.
William Goſſelin, Eſq;	Capt. James Winter.
* Harry Gough, Eſq;	
John Hope, Eſq;	

N. B. Thoſe mark'd with * are new ones.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Sidney Beauclerk, Member of Parliament for Windſor, and Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand on his being appointed one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Mr. Baron Parker, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to be one of the Judges of the Common-pleas in the Room of Mr. Juſtice Denton deceaſed.

Alſo to appoint Mr. Baron Reynolds, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to ſucceed Mr. Baron Parker.

On Sunday laſt John Ravener and John Webb were committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for ſtealing out of the Bar of Mr. John Cook at the Globe Tavern in Bridges-ſtreet, a fine Ham of 22 lb. taken upon them. And on Monday Lucy Kaſer was committed to the ſame Place by the ſame Gentleman, for robbing her ready-furniſh'd Lodgings in the Houſe of Mr. Henderſon, a Sale-ſhop, in Newport-alley.

BANKRUPTS.

John Perry, of the Pariſh of St. Luke in the County of Middleſex, Butcher and Saleſman.

William Smith, late of the City of Briſtol, Diſtiller.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	03 05	03 24

Bank Stock 140 3-4ths **India** 158. **South Sea** 98. **Old Annuity** 111 1-8th. **New** ditto 109 3-4ths, 7-8ths. **Three per Cent.** 100 1-half, 5-8ths. **Seven per Cent. Loan** 108 1-half. **Five per Cent.** ditto 90 3-4ths. **Royal Aſſurance** 87 1-4th. **London Aſſurance** 11 1-4th. African 10. **India Bonds** 4 l. 9 s. Prem. **Bank Circulation** 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. **Salt Tallies** 1-4th to 1-half. Prem. **Engliſh Copper** 3 l. 7 s. 6d. **Welſh** ditto 15 s. **Three** 1-half per Cent. **Exchequer Orders** 102. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. **Million Bank** 116. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the White Lion in Wych-ſtreet, near New-Inn. *This Evening* (*being the 18th Night's Sale*) *and the following Evenings,*

THE LIBRARY of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceaſed.

In this Night's Sale are,

Octavo.
Gother's Spirit. Works, 2 vol.
Hiſtory of England, 4 vol.
—of the Rep. of Holland, 2 v.
Lives of eminent Perſons, 21 v.

Quarto.
Suetonius Grævii & Patini.
Scheuchzeri Itin. Alpina Tria, cum fig.
Statii Op. cum Comm. Cruc. 2 v.
Sydenhami Opera Medica, 2 v.

Folio.
Moll's Geography.
Moriſon's Travels.
Mede's Works.
Ogilby's Homer's Ill. & Odyſſ. 2 vol. L. P.
Parkinſon's Garden of Flowers
——Herbal.
Theſaur. Theol. Philol. in ſelect Loc. Vet. & Nov. Teſt. 2 v.
G. J. Voſſii Opera omnia, 6 v.
Vaill. Hiſt. Ptol. Ægyp. Regum.

General Poſt-Office, April 2, 1740.

WHEREAS the Poſt-Boy carrying the Briſtol Mail from London to Hounſlow, was attack'd and ſet upon between 3 and 4 of the Clock this Morning, a little beyond Knightsbridge, by a Single Perſon on Foot, of a Dark Complexion and a Middle Stature, having on a Light-colour'd Horſeman's Coat, with the Cape button'd up, who led him into an adjacent Field, and there took from him the Bath and Briſtol Bags, put them into a Green Bag, and rode off with them towards London, on the Horſe that carried the ſaid Mail;

The Poſtmaſter General thinks proper to adverti ſe the Publick, That whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be Apprehended and Convicted the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the ſame Reward, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,
J. D. Barbutt, Sec.

General Poſt-Office, April 4, 1740.

WHEREAS the Poſt-Boy carrying the Weſtern and Portſmouth Mails from Bagſhot to London, was ſet upon and attack'd about One of the Clock this Morning, in the Hollow Way coming from Bagſhot, by Two Highwaymen, who appeared to be luſty, jolly Men, in Great Coats of a Whitiſh Colour, with the Capes button'd up, and Light-colour'd Wigs; One of them mounted on a Black Horſe with a White Snip down his Face, and the other either on a Dark Cheſnut, or a Brown Bay; and who ſtopping the ſaid Boy ordered him to diſmount, and threatned to ſhoot him if he made the leaſt Noiſe or Reſiſtance, then tied him Hand and Foot, and rode off with the Horſes and Mail;

The Poſtmaſter-General thinks proper to adverti ſe the Publick, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, both or either of the Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon, whether an Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make a Diſcovery whereby the Perſons, or either of them, who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the ſame Reward, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter-General,
J. D. Barbutt, Secretary.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
[*Price One Shilling and Six-pence*]
The Second Edition *of*

A Critical and Hiſtorical Account of all the celebrated Libraries in Foreign Countries, as well ancient as modern, viz. The

Hebrew,	Arabian,	Ruſſian,	Italy,
Chaldean,	Grecian,	Flanders,	Spain,
Egyptian,	Roman,	Germany,	China, and the
Phenician,	Denmark,	France,	VATICAN.

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Bibliotheca eſt pabulum mentis bene inſtitutæ, & exercitatio animi ingenui. F. Patricius Epiſc. Senen. in Comentar.

By *a* Gentleman *of the* Temple.

Printed for J. Joliffe in St. James's-ſtreet, and T. Cooper in Pater-noſter-row. Where may be had,

The Foreigner's Guide. Price 2 s. 6 d. Thoughts on Dreaming. Price 1 s. 6 d.

Bradford, March 29, 1740.

WHEREAS in a Poſtſcript to a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intituled, *The Advantages and Diſadvantages which will attend the Prohibition of Merchandizes of Spain*, the Author aſſerts, 'That being in com-'pany with ſeveral of the greateſt and moſt intelligent of the 'Clothiers in the Town of Bradford, who carry on the Manu-'facture of Spaniſh Wool, they all ſeem'd deſirous that the 'Prohibition of Spaniſh Wool might take Place, apprehend-'ing from it not only National but alſo Private Advantages;' We the Clothiers of Bradford, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcrib'd, do declare, That the above Aſſertion, and alſo what he farther pretends to have learn'd, and the Remarks thereon ſaid to have been made to him by us, are abſolutely falſe.

Paul Methuen	Zach. Shrapnell
John Stafford	William Davis
John Shewell, and Comp.	Fran. Buſh
Henry Methuen	Humphrey Tugwell
Edward Poore	William Buſh
Poſthumus Buſh	Joſ. Baskervile
Sam. Cam	Richard Phelps
Mal. Smith	Stephen Phelps.
Geo. Hutchings	

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter Row.*